1847
(L.R.)

File No: 3
Serial No: 1-2

Subject: Modification of Jagir
System in the Nagpur
Division.

G. R. S. IX-5

Previous references.

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L. R 107/1895

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. 1 to 2.

M. ~~Part~~ B for February 1848.

SUBJECT.

Modification of the Sayer System in the Nagpur Division.

Indexed

W D 88—GPB—50,000—24-7-16

1848

From
Lieut Col Mayne
dated 30th Dec 1847 Sd
Rec'd 3rd Jan 1848

Submits a detailed
report on the Surgeon
System in his division
and recommends
certain modifications

Nuggur Division Superintendent's Office
Cuddapah 30th December 1847.

Section S. R.
File No. 3-47
Page No. 1

No. 216

To

The Secretary

to the Commissioner for the
Government of the Territories
of the Rajah of Mysore -

Sir,

Having consulted with the Superintendents of the other Divisions regarding the abolition of the transit duties and the modification of the Sayer system generally agreeable to the verbal orders of the Commissioner, I have the honor to request you will submit to him the following report upon the subject as regards this Division.

2. The whole of the Sayer might be abolished and an increase of revenue obtained by raising the Sookance Salut & Cumar per Annum in lieu of the sums sacrificed by the abolition

abolition, and by the saving which would accrue from the abolition of Cuttacks - The Chavadaya amounted last year to Canteroy Pagodas 29,413-1-11 or Rupees 85,765-9-3. The quantity of Copperas which paid Salut last year at 1 Rupee per Maund was 34,088½ Maunds, exclusive of Cottos which is an inferior sort paying a lower rate viz. 9 annas 6½ pie per Maund. On a addition of 4 annas a maund on this quantity would give an increase of Rupees 85,221-2-6. The saving accruing from the abolition of Cuttacks would be as follows. The cost of the present Establishment is Rupees 22,991. It would be necessary to retain 41 Cuttacks for the collection of the Salut of the articles enumerated in Columns 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5 of Statement No. 1. the expense of which would be about Rupees 14,459-4-6 the rest might be abolished effecting

a

a saving of Rupees 18531-12- The estimate would therefore stand as follows.

Addition of 4 annas per Bramdon — 4

3,46884/8 Bramds would yield additional Rupees ——— 85221-2-

Saving by the abolition of Cuttaks 18531-12-

103752-14-

Deduct amount of Charadaya abolished 85565-9-3

Increase of revenue ——— 18187-4-9

3. But it is desireable that the system should be as much alike throughout the Mysore Territory as the difference of the circumstances of the Divisions will admit. In the other Divisions it is proposed to retain the Stulla Bhurti and Paragshudy on all articles yielding any amount of importance. I therefore proceed to shew the result of keeping the Levies on all articles yielding above 25 Pagodas a year abolishing them on all that yield less

Stulla Bhurti and Paragshudy. 4. There are 160 Articles which yield under 25 Pagodas a year giving an aggregate revenue of Rs. 1480-3-10.

4

I would abolish all taxes on these articles.
Some articles on which Mulla Bharte
was formerly collected were trans=
=ferred to the Bharamary as it was
found more convenient to collect
the tax on the frontier. These articles
are Iron, Buffaloes, Bullocks, cows
and sheep. The last only pays any
other tax. There are articles on which
I think there ought to be a tax on
exportation. The export-tax might
be continued as it is, as the exports
are into Canara only and all excepting
one of the frontier Cutcheries on that
side must be kept for the collection
of salt and the Charadaya proposed
to be retained. Iron, cattle, and sheep
are not articles of import and excepting
the latter which pays an very light +
Terriahes pay no other taxes, the export
duty on them is therefore unobjectionable.
For particulars of these duties vide Abs=
=tract No 1.

Under

Miscellaneous or Sundries

Under the head of Miscellaneous or Sundries are eighteen items, three of which may be returned as Bazar Paraphernalia or market taxes, the Salra head or tax collected on Bullocks at Sales and the Sewing Chaplah or stamp duty on Cloths. The two former are purely local taxes which I see no reason for giving up; and the latter is nothing more than stamp duty which though it has always been put in the account under Chitterhuts. The rest of the items under this head being of trifling amount and vexatious in their mode of collection should be abolished. These are the following.

Cheetchaut a tax on handcarts, Dana Kapsaro a tax of 5 pice per Cagoda on payment of duty. Ahy Tokru a tax upon curds brought to market, yielding under 2 Pagodas. Buddee Anpoo a tax of 1 pice per bullock load on goods passing the frontier and it therefore

a

on transit duty, and the Iyen Chiller which is quite indescribable. it amounts to Rs 70 and therefore does not as a whole come into the category of small articles yielding under Rs 24 Pagodas, but the component parts of it do, it should therefore be abolished. for particulars vide Abstract at S.No 2.

The Parkan is a commuted tax in lieu of all other taxes and therefore should be kept as it is, at any rate for the present.

6. Retaining the Paragunday and Mutha Jakunti to the above extent, it will be necessary on par as I can judge at present to keep up a Cutcherry, the expense of which would be about 2,600 Rupees, which deducted from the present cost of Cuttacks viz. Rs 3,790 Rupees leaves a saving of Rs 1,188-12-0 on Transit duty is now collected in all the Cuttacks the abolition of this will reduce the

amount

amount of Establishments and the establish-
=ments may hereafter be reduced, and
perhaps the number of Cutcherries, but to
what extent and in what way this
may best be done can be learnt only
by experience. The general result of the
measures above discussed is shewn
in the accompanying Statement No 2, and
exhibits an estimated increase of
Revenue of Rupees 60,821-15-6.

7. In the other Divisions the
whole of the Chandayee duties have been
taken off Sweetmeats produced, in this Division
only the Bhaaramary or transit-duty, which
alone is mentioned in Captain Clerks letter
of the 20th October last, 9107. In this Division
the Shutter Khurch and Karaye Sheedy on
Sweetmeats produce amounting to
Rupees 19,022-11-10 ought in my opinion
to be retained, or else the additional
Land Tax on Sugar cane cultivation,
which was taken off in the year 1848,

should

should be restored. If the latter course should be adopted the sum of Rupees 19,022-4-0 must be deducted from the above leaving a net increase of Rupees 41,799-14-8.

8. I think it far preferable to abolish all duties on sugarcane produce restoring the additional land tax on the cultivation, to retaining any duties on it, because it is desirable to assimilate the practice in all the Divisions and to free as much as possible this unfortunate trade from which so much may be hoped for, and to put it on the same footing as it is in the Company's country. I do not think it advisable to sacrifice so much revenue in favor of this trade as would be sacrificed by giving up both duties and additional land tax, but it is a point worthy of consideration. Leaving sugarcane cultivation

cultivation in different parts would
doubtless be a great encouragement
to it, but it would I think have more
the effect of changing the cultivation
of land from Paddy to sugarcane than
of increasing the extent of cultivation,
unless sugar cane cultivation were to
be taken up by European settlers who
are increasing in number, three have
established themselves in this Division
within the last 3 years. There are now
four. Mr Dreyfus residing at Cheeroor
is making sugar very successfully
and others contemplate taking up the
manufacture, to which every encourage-
ment should be given for if it should
be successful it would give rise to the
cultivation of cane to a great extent.

9. In the Talooks suitable for
sugarcane the Ryots are generally incapable
of extending their cultivation. But on
the other hand should much land be

turned

turned from Paddy to Sugarcane, it would have the effect probably of increasing the cultivation of Paddy in the Inundated Talooks where Sugarcane does not answer, and where the Ryots are better capable of increasing their Cultivation, than in the open Talooks. In the course of a few years, the profits arising from the cultivation of Sugarcane to the Ryots of the open Talooks would improve their condition and give them the means of extending their farms for which the quantity of uncultivated lands affords ample room.

10. I propose to reduce the Duty levied to Rs. 1½ per Maund because from all the enquiries I have made it seems to be the almost universal opinion that the trade will bear that addition, and that the measure of raising it to this amount and abolishing the transit duties will give general satisfaction.

I have

When at Bangalore I consulted with an intelligent Merchant of that place named Durry Sidee Shetty who has monopolized the whole of the Sooparee trade there for many years and trades largely with Tallaja nuggur. He most readily acquiesced in the measure proposed and gave it as his opinion that the Salut might be reduced to the amount sacrificed by the abolition of transit duties, and he rates this loss at from 4 to 6 annas a Maund on the Sooparee carried to Tallaja nuggur through the Bangalore and Astagrum Divisions. The amount of transit duty paid on Sooparee taken to Bellary through the Chittedroog Division he estimates at about 2½ or 3 annas a Maund. He informed me that there are four roads by which the Nuggur Sooparee is taken to Tallaja-nuggur, having 11, 13, 15 and two of them 16 Cuttahs each. The average cost of the hire of a bullock per day is 1 Anna, the average load of a Bullock is 8 Maunds. Every

Cuttah

Cuttacks occasions at least one days delay
this is rating it at the very least: therefore
on a road having 16 Cuttacks the additional
expence of transport is 1 Rupee per bullock
load or 2 annas per Maund. The abolition
of transit duties will then save merchants
2 annas per Maund on the expense of trans-
port to say nothing of the unauthorized
exactions of Sayer servants, one of the
evils of transit duties most complained
of, and many other expences occasioned
by the present system.

11. The ascertained amount then
of saving to the merchants is from 7 to 8
annas a Maund on Sooparee taken to
Nellajeruggur which is the principal
mart for it. This trade can therefore
not only well bear the addition of 4 annas
per Maund to the halut on the abolition
of transit duties but will gain greatly
by the measure. The Sooparee taken to
Bellary has probably about half the
number of Cuttacks to pass through

that

that that taken to Kallagi nuggur has and the transit duties are estimated at about 2½ or 3 annas per maund. Altogether perhaps the saving to this trade will be about half of what it is to the other, still the proposed measure will be very advantageous to it. Every kind of trade will find great benefit by the abolition of transit duties in ways it is unnecessary to mention. It will immediately lessen all expenses of transport. I have consulted with merchants and others in different parts of the Nuggur Division best able to judge upon this subject, and the almost universal opinion is that the Sooperee trade can well bear the addition of 4 annas to the salt, and will greatly benefit by the proposed measure.

12. Retaining the Stulla Bhuttee and Rarag funds on the way proposed besides giving a revenue of Rs. 49,777-10-9 has the advantage of enabling us to keep up a number of Cutchs which will in a great

great measure prevent the smuggling of goods liable to duty. All the frontier Cuttahs must be kept. Without these Cuttahs there would be no check whatever upon smuggling, and must the Chowdagee altogether abolished and the Cuttahs re=duced to a number only sufficient for the duties, smuggling would, there no doubt, be carried on to an extent very injurious to the revenue, for it would be most difficult to invent any other method to prevent it. But on the other hand these taxes place our produce under great disadvantage, when put in competition with the produce of the surrounding Company's country, all im=post customs being abolished. There are no such taxes in that Country and consequently foreign productions can be sold in Mysore cheaper than her own can. But still the proposed alteration of the system will be be=neficial, for it is shewn by the

Comparison

comparison in Statement No 3, that by the present most injudicious system we tax generally our own productions higher than foreign. This statement shews that out of 44 principal articles of trade which admit of comparison we tax exclusively our own productions in 33 instances. It is not surprising that trade does not flourish under such a system. Experience will shew in what way these burdens may best be lightened, and what articles it will be expedient to relieve of them altogether.

13. The Skulls Skunts and Paraguays may be considered analogous to Salut all being a species of spruce. but as regards the effect of the tax upon trade the difference is that Salut is levied only on articles which are not imported viz Soofaree, Tobacco, Pepper, and Cardamums. The tax therefore puts them under no disadvantage. The Salut on Coffee, which also is an article of export only, is a commuted land tax.

&c &c

14. The good effect of substituting salt for all other duties is seen in the rapidly increasing trade in salted articles shown by the increase of salt collections and in the number of Factories erected. The accompanying Statement No. 4 shews the collections of Salt and Chandoys for 11 years. The former has increased from Rupees 97,000 to Rs. 124,079 while the latter has never risen higher than Rs. 32,078 from Rs. 29,678, and is now on the decrease since the abolition of Chandoy in the Company's Country. The number of Factories for Coopers has increased in 8 years from 2,145 to 2,740. These facts exhibit the great advantage of freeing trade from the burdens and obstructions of transit duties.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

W. B. Rushton
Superintendent

1848. Jan 6

D.C. Washington.
Vol. D. 34. 42. 35

Copy. Supt. Augur
dispatch dated 5th Feby.
In reply to letter No. 216
Office 30th Dec. last enclosing
the several modifications
in the Agreement of
his Treaty as Indian
Agent by him Office
Rec'd

1
Rec'd 3-4-48
2

Copy Letter sent forward
Commissioner
Ind Affairs

18 Registered 22 Dec.

No 8

To
the Right Hon. the Lords Justices
of Appeal in Chancery
Ireland

The Memorial of Thomas Bolton
Solicitor of the City of Dublin
Humbly sheweth that your Memorialist
was duly admitted a Solicitor of
this Honorable Court on the 30th day of January
1846 and has ever since practised
as such Solicitor in the City of Dublin
and in the Counties adjacent thereto
and has been employed in the
Management of the Estates of
many Clients of this Honorable Court

19

and Kind on Lizzie and Stanley in your devotion of an Affectionate

Bangalore -
5th February 1883